

THE WEATHER

Fair today, fair Tuesday.
Sun rises 5:14 A. M., sets 5:51 P. M.
High tide 1:15 A. M., 11:57 P. M.
Temperature at midnight 51, temperature at 8 A. M.
80; average temperature 65 1/2.
Light at Chelsea at 9:34.

VOL. 15—No. 93

Published 1918, by
R. E. Anderson, Prop.

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918

Published in
Boston, Mass.

FINAL EDITION EXTRA

ONE CENT Within 25 Miles of Boston
Elsewhere Two Cents

Demands the Right to Rule Petrograd and Moscow

R. LABOR LEADERS AGGRIEVED

Providence Paper and Trades Association Also Charged in Alleged Plot Against Unions

Providence, July 6.—Resolutions condemning the alleged "unpatriotic attitude" of the Providence Journal and Bulletin, the Rhode Island Branch of the National Metal Trades Association, and the "interlocking control" dominating both of the above opponents of organized labor, were passed unanimously by the Providence Central Federated Union representing 30,000 Rhode Island organizing workers.

The resolution further demanded the cessation of the "war of extermination of labor unions" alleged to be conducted by the "unpatriotic attitude" of the Providence Journal and Bulletin, and requested that President Wilson, Samuel Gompers, the secretary of Labor and the Department of Justice institute a "fair and free investigation of the charges" contained in the resolution.

INTRODUCED BY PRESIDENT. The resolutions were introduced by O. L. Fitch, Eastern representative of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, who during the course of his remarks introduced the resolution, flayed Henry D. Sharpe, treasurer and director of the Rhode Island Labor Union, who led the great Browne & Sharpe strike of September, 1915, declared that it was a "pathetic appeal" to see a man Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

JAIL FOR BUYING GOODS STOLEN BY LITTLE BOYS

Ralph J. Vaneel was sentenced to six months imprisonment by Judge Creed today on the charge of receiving stolen goods, vessel, who runs a bootlegging place on Washington street, was found guilty of buying goods from three little boys who stole the blacking from a five-cent tin of blacking and sold it to the children at the blacking from their father. He was severely scolded by Judge Creed when the latter pronounced sentence.

J. P. HENNINGAN, RUNNER, CAPTAINS DRAFTED

James P. Henningan of No. 125 Ave. street, Malden, New England ten-mile counter-cross-country champion, was made captain of division 1 of the draft quota which was left Malden today for Fort Stearns, New York. Former draftsmen, in two divisions, left Malden, and were cheered by a crowd as they passed through the streets to the station.

French Writes Own Story of His Loves

Edward Tuck French and his adventures in the field of love and romance. That is the absorbing narrative given to the Boston American by "Ned" French himself. The story of the elopement and marriage of Mr. French, son of Amos Tuck French, the Newport and New York millionaire, with Miss Lillian M. Harrington, the fair Manchester, N. H., telephone operator, has held public attention for the past few days. The separation of the bride pair, their rapid reconciliation and second separation have only added interest to the episode.

"Ned" French, as he tells in his present narrative, has known girls of many grades, English princesses, American society damsels of the most exclusive set, vicious chorus girls and working girls. He elected to wed a working girl, whom he dearly loves. His experiences, which helped shape his determination, are thus told by himself.

Copyright, 1918, by the Boston American.
By EDWARD TUCK FRENCH.

My career began in 1914. In July of that year I went abroad with my father. It was an absolutely new experience for me. Most of the girls on the ship had no particular interest for me. I remember that I met a very charming girl from Brookline. At first she captivated me. I asked her very first night aboard ship to dine with me in the ship's restaurant.

My father was unwilling, as he claimed that the girl's family was inferior to our set. Consequently I could not go around with them. Nevertheless, I insisted. I paid no attention to my father's wishes in the matter. The girl and I dined together.

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

SOX - INDIANS FOR CONDOLENCES BATTLE IN TWIN BILL

5,000 Fans Turn Out to See Opening Game; Jones and Coveleski on Mound

BATTING ORDER (First Game.)

Cleveland: Johnson, 1b; Red Sox: Chapman, 1b; Speaker, 2b; Wood, 1b; Evans, 3b; O'Neill, 2b; Coveleski, p.

Umpire—Evan and Hildebrand. Attendance—5,600.

Penney Park, July 8.—Some 4,000 fans turned out for the first game of the double-header between the Red Sox and the Cleveland Indians this afternoon in spite of the rather threatening weather conditions.

Young Jones was the picking star of the game, hitting for the honors for the locals, while Coveleski did the twisting for the visitors.

THE GAME. FIRST INNING. Cleveland—Johnson hit a low line over Stearns' head, "Blabe" Ruth coming in fast to make a pretty catch. Shann tossed out Chapman and Speaker. NO RUNS.

Red Sox—Hooper field to Speaker, Shann was out. Vaneel to Johnson. Strunk walked, but Ruth popped an easy foul for O'Neill. NO RUNS.

TELLS OF PLOT TO MAKE IRELAND

Witness at Dowling Trial Says Irish Prisoners Were to Be Landed With Naval Attack

By EARLE C. REEVES. International News Service Staff Correspondent.

London, July 8.—That a brigade of Irish prisoners in Germany was to be landed in Ireland from submarines simultaneously with a naval attack against England was testified today by John Cronin, former captive in a German prison camp, at the trial of Joseph Dowling.

Dowling was a member of the Communist Party. He was landed on the Irish coast in a collapsible boat from a submarine, but was quickly caught and imprisoned in the Lower of London.

He was arraigned today at the Midwestern Guildhall on the charge of conspiring with the enemy. While a prisoner at the Lumburg prison camp, he was charged, Dowling testified, with the duty of "attempt to land a hostile force in Ireland."

His testimony was brought out to show that, when discovered by a coast guard, Dowling explained that his name was O'Brien. He said he was from the ship "Mississippi," from which he had been torpedoed.

Cronin said that Germany had promised to send him to America at the end of the war "with the necessary means to settle an Irish colony in that country and that money was collected for that purpose."

He attracted the attention of the Germans concentrated upon the Irish prisoners in the camp in which the witness was confined.

Roger Casement, who was landed in Ireland from a submarine and was afterward executed for treason, was leader in organizing the brigade, the witness continued.

People will pay \$5 for a sick dog to eat. The Germans have a soup made of pulverized cauliflower leaves and eating the soup was found to be the way in becoming very unpopular showing the harem it has done to the workers are circulating all day.

CARDITRIDGE WORKERS STRIKE IS AVERTED

Lowell, July 8.—Industries are that there will be no strike of machine and fixers at the U. S. Carditridge Company works.

Although these workers voted to refuse the 20 per cent. increase announced by the company, it is understood they will remain at work pending the action of the War Labor Board regarding their demands for an increase of 15 cents an hour.

On June 21 the company announced an increase of 25 per cent. during the strike. The strikers were told that the company had agreed to a 15 per cent. increase. The strikers were told that the company had agreed to a 15 per cent. increase. The strikers were told that the company had agreed to a 15 per cent. increase.

Never Late or Absent in Nine Years at School

Never late. Never absent. Such is the nine-year school record of Miss Ellen Connelley of No. 10 Beacon street, Chelsea, who recently graduated from the Slater's High School, Chelsea.

Miss Connelley, who lived with her widowed mother, first went to school when eight and a half years old. She graduated this year at the age of seventeen. Every year at graduation time she has received a gold pin at high marks for perfect attendance. She has had the pins made in a cross, of which she is justly proud.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN PUBLIC GARDEN

Boston is to be protected against air attack. Major Peters gave out today the information that anti-aircraft guns are to be installed in the Public Garden. The information came from the War Department through the Boston office of the U. S. Engineers.

Application was made today for a position near Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue, the request being made through the Engineers office by Colonel Francis L. Shunk.

The first installation of any such proposal came to Major Peters, through a letter from Colonel Shunk, and notified the Mayor that the government might wish to erect guns on the Public Garden and asked if there would be any objection on the part of the city to such a move. He stated that the government would want to put up the guns in the park, and that it also might be obliged to top off the branches of some of the trees. It was also made plain that when the emergency was over the government would remove the emplacements.

Major Peters replied that the city had no objection to the program and that it would co-operate in every possible way. Following his reply, Major Peters notified the Park and Recreation Department.

LAW PARTNER CALLED IN TRIAL OF O'LEARY

New York, July 8.—Arthur L. Levy, law partner of Jeremiah J. O'Leary, was recalled to the stand today when the trial of John J. O'Leary, charged with aiding his brother to escape, was reopened.

Six Food Violators Penalized and Must Post Confessions

The heavy hand of the National and Massachusetts Food Administrations today fell upon six business concerns found guilty of violating the food laws.

Summary punishment was doled out. The cases were enumerated in an official statement by the National Food Administration as follows:

Brookline Bottling Company, manufacturers of soft drinks at No. 30 Spring Street, Boston, presented a sworn affidavit that it had used 15,000 pounds of sugar in its business between January 18 and July 1, and received permission to purchase sugar up to 50 per cent. of that amount. The Food Administration found that certificate was false. The company had used only a portion of the amount claimed. The license of the company to do business was suspended for three months.

NEW GIVE ROOM TO RED CROSS. The National Food Administration today gave room to the Red Cross. The license of the company to do business was suspended for three months.

ARLINGTON EXCEEDS WAR STAMPS QUOTA

The Arlington war savings stamp drive committee has just filed its report, showing that the town exceeded its quota of 4,000 pledges by 1,000. The committee sold 5,000 stamps, of \$15,175 worth. There were thirty-four pledges.

GERMANY SENDS TROOPS FOR DRIVE ON ITALY

Victory by the Germans on the Somme. Australians Advance Lines in Picardy on a Front of Three Thousand Yards

London, July 8.—General Ludendorff, chief strategist of the German army, has gone to the Austrian headquarters to arrange for a new drive on Italy, says a dispatch from Amsterdam. Three German army corps are to be sent to help the Austrians. These reinforcements, more than 120,000, will be assigned to the Alps region, and will be under command of General von Below, who has been made commander-in-chief on the Austrian front. It is reported that all the railroads of the Trentino have been turned over for use of German troops.

By International News Service. London, July 8.—Australian troops have scored another brilliant success on the Picardy front, advancing their lines over a width of 3,000 yards on both sides of the Somme River, the War Office announced today.

The attack was carried out last night just north of the Hamel bridge, where the Australians and Americans made an advance on the Fourth of July.

German artillery has been very active, especially on the Somme. The text of the War Office statement follows:

"Last night Australian troops advanced their line slightly on a 3,000 yard front astride the Somme. New York.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

50 IN NEW LIST OF AMERICAN CASUALTIES

Washington, July 8.—Fifty casualties in the American expeditionary forces were announced today by the War Department, divided as follows: Six killed in action, thirteen died from wounds, two from accident and other causes and twenty-nine were severely wounded.

There were no officers listed in today's casualty list. The New England army list was as follows:

DIED FROM WOUNDS. Cook, Carmine Lenox, Center Rutland, Vt.

WOUNDED SEVERELY. Corporal Frank W. Anderson, Roxbury, Mass.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

What Our Boys in Europe Are Doing Today

Artillery duels increased in intensity in the Lorraine theatre. Thrilling air battles on the Marne front. Pershing reports a German counter attack.

Eight Yankees and 20 Australians liberated and 50 Germans taken in Hamel counter attack.

American capture Germans in surprise attack on Vosges.

German bury Flier Baylies with honors. He was killed in an air battle.

American fliers save British aviators adrift in the North Sea.

German attacks in Woerw repulsed by Americans. Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt escapes two Hun aviators after his gun jams.

Pershing reports abnormal troop movements recently around Vaux and Bell-leu wood.

Certificates of Indebtedness
Exchangeable for next issue of Liberty Bonds
Dated June 25, 1918 Due October 24, 1918
NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK

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LABOR MEN DENOUNCE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL; CHARGE CONSPIRACY

Resolutions Adopted by Federated Unions Accuse Metal Trades Association of Disloyalty to Government.
Continued from First Page

occupying the important position of Henry D. Sharpe, with such "patriotic pretensions," hostile to the fair and just principles of the War Labor Board. The 110 delegates present lauded Sharpe for his initiative in bringing the resolution to the attention of the Providence Journal.

"There is no doubt in my mind," declared Sharpe, "that it is Henry D. Sharpe's financial position, as revealed labor that is responsible in large measure for this entire anti-union propaganda."

Charles Blacklisting, of the Rhode Island Branch of the National Metal Trades Association, was also present. He declared that he was not a safe man to play at this time. "Isolated organizer," he said.

The resolution reads with the resolution duty of labor to do everything in its power to assist in winning the war, and likewise the alleged interference with the legitimate aims and efforts of organized labor by the Rhode Island Branch of the National Metal Trades Association and the "undue influence" which are charged with "blacklisting the establishment of government standards as regards wages and working hours."

The occasion for Sharpe's bitter attack upon the organization and newspapers controlled by Henry D. Sharpe was the alleged failure of the Rhode

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OVER 400 MEN'S SHIRTS
IN THIS GREAT
MIDSUMMER SALE
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

This morning we open the doors of our Men's Store for one of the most important Shirt Sales to which it has ever been our privilege to invite you

You know that prices are going up—**NOT** down.
You know that fabrics of all kinds are getting scarce.
To offer you values like these with present market conditions requires foresight, immense purchasing power and a desire to share the remarkable savings we made with you.

We're not going to tell you a long why and wherefore story on how we bought them.
What you are most interested in is the fact that you can buy at **GREAT** savings well-made, good looking shirts—enough to supply present and future needs—with a tremendous variety to select from in each price group.

At 1.05 2400 Men's Woven Madras and Percale Shirts, made by Cluett Peabody Co.—a remarkable assortment of the finest values you have seen for many a day. At this price you ought to buy a half dozen. Soft cuff models.

At 1.35 780 Men's Fancy Madras Shirts. Here are some striking patterns and dressy effects—very exceptional value.

At 2.35 600 Men's Fibre Silk Shirts, a lot of brand new patterns in many new, rich colorings, smart stripes, Jacquard figures.

At 5.75 600 Men's Heavy Broadcloth Silk Shirts—the finest lot we have seen this season. Patterns galore and lustrous colors.

High-Grade
TIES
Rich Silks,
handsome
patterns,
marked down
to
95c

Beginning
Today

Exceptional Values Feature Our Semi-Annual
MARK DOWN SALE OF MEN'S SUITS
13.50 16.50 19.50 21.50 25.50 30.50

More
Special
Values in
TIES
Heavy Silks
65c

Jordan Marsh Company

Victrola X-A
90.00

Mahogany or oak cabinet, new
goose neck tone arm, double
spring motor, all newest fea-
tures.

**Deferred
Payment Plan**

First payment
5.00

Balance in 12 monthly pay-
ments, or weekly payments as
low as 2.00 a week.

Jordan Marsh Company

Pictorial Review Patterns
Suggest Chic, Style and Elegant Fit

Look these ALICE'S DESIGNS and you will fully agree that
PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS are the best made.

Jordan Marsh Company

Why not the largest possible guarantee of satisfaction and service in the purchase of your

VICTROLA?

The personal attention of our corps of expert salespeople—their intelligent assistance to you in the selection of the proper instrument for your particular requirements—our spacious exhibition rooms, which offer every opportunity for your enjoyable selection of Talking Machine or Records.

All these things do set our "Victor Service" apart from what you will find elsewhere, and make it important for you to purchase your Victrola and Victor Records here.

Our Deferred Payment Plan
Places these excellent instruments within the reach of every household on the easiest possible terms.

Jordan Marsh Company

Business Hours 8:30 to 5—Saturdays 8:30 to 1

HOLD FOUR FOR ATTACK ON POLICEMEN

East Boston Men Accused of Aiding Prisoner Arrested as Drunk to Escape

As the aftermath of a desperate street battle in East Boston, in which three policemen were so badly beaten up that they will not be able to return to duty for several days, four men appeared in the East Boston Court before Judge Murray today. They pleaded not guilty and were held in \$500 each July 17.

They are John J. Moran, 35, of No. 1 Pine street, who, it is alleged, was charged with a gang when Morris O'Hara Murray tried to arrest him on a charge of drunkenness; John A. Harwood, 40, of No. 25 Chandler street, and Edward R. Ballan, 16, of No. 555 Bedford street, who are charged with assault and battery on Murray; and John J. McCormack, 35, who is charged with drunkenness.

It is alleged that Murray, when he tried to arrest Moran, was attacked by a crowd of men and was knocked down several times and finally forced to summon the aid of policemen Thornton and Benson by firing three shots from his revolver.

PEACE OFF BY KARL OF AUSTRIA REJECTED

London, July 7.—French dispatches from Geneva and Milan quote a high Austrian official in touch with King Charles as saying that the Emperor of the Dual Monarchy tried to open negotiations for peace with the allied representatives at Bern. These, however, were refused.

Quentin Roosevelt Escapes 2 Boches in Air Flight

By BERT FORD, International News Service Staff Correspondent.

With the American Army at the Marne, July 7 (Continued)—The capture of Hill 204 by the French on Saturday, after a sharp fight, has greatly strengthened the newly acquired American salient on their left.

Hill No. 204 lies west of Chateau Thierry, near the village of Vaux. Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of the former President, has engaged in his first air fight, although he has previously made two flights on the active battle front.

During the engagement Roosevelt's machine gun jammed and he was pursued by two Germans, who kept pumping a stream of bullets at him, but he escaped by skilful jockeying.

MAYOR BELL SPEAKS TO WALTHAM DRAFTS

Waltham, July 8.—Twenty-two draftees left Waltham today for Fort Monmouth, N. J., where they will be trained. Mayor George R. Connelly, chairman of the exemption board, addressed them, and then a parade from the headquarters of the board to the station.

EARTH SHOCKS ARE RECORDED AT CAPITAL

Washington, July 8.—An earthquake shock, apparently 2.5 on the Richter scale, was recorded on the seismograph at Georgetown University at 6:42 a. m. today. The shock continued until 6:55.

MAJORITY STOCKS DOWN POINT OR MORE

Boston Market Inactive, Reflecting Condition on New York Exchange

The New York market opened irregular, but soon became weak, with losses of a point or more in many stocks. U. S. Steel fell to 104½, after opening unchanged. Bethlehem declined to 43½, after its opening of 44½. Crucible Steel fell ½, at 41½, and its last was 41½. At 47½, Republic Steel showed a fractional loss, after an opening gain of ½, at 44½.

Copper and rails were inactive. Anaconda closed down to 68½, off ½, after selling up ½, at 69½. Inspiration was off ½, at 54½, and Utah lost ½, at 42. American Smelting, after a gain of ½, at the start, dropped to 41½.

Reading opened up ½, then lost ½, at 11½. New Haven was off ½, at 12½.

Banana Tobacco had one of the largest losses, beginning up ½, at 12½, then losing ½, at 12½. American Sugar sold at 114, up 1. American Can gained 1½, at 47½, but lost the most of its gain. United Fruit closed at 100½, off ½, at 101½. Mexican Petroleum sold up ½, at 15½, later losing ½, at 15½. Marine preferred declined from 104½, up ½, at 105½, off ½.

Small losses were recorded by Corn Products, 42; Distillers, 54½; American Zinc, 19½; National Confection, 14½; Rudebaker, 44½, and Union Pacific, 112. Baldwin Locomotive declined 1½, at 35.

"MITCH" HURT, FIXED UP BY HORSE DOCTOR

A. H. C. Mitchell, the sporting writer, reported a bit late for work at the Boston AMERICAN office today on account of having been tossed out of his buggy at Ward Parker farm in Roxbury. His horse jumped when a gasoline engine at the Parker mill shed made a sudden start. "Mitch" went overboard, landing on his head and right shoulder with such force that he was knocked out for a moment. "Mitch" and his limousine were being patched up by his side-passer, Dr. S. F. Wadsworth, came into the city to work. "Doc" Wadsworth is a veterinary and dog expert, but "Mitch" didn't care.

MELROSE MAN ENLISTED ON HIS THIRTEENTH TRIAL

Ernest Carter, aged twenty-nine years, of Melrose Highlands, is desirous of disputing all assertions that he is an unucky number. Twelve times he tried to enlist in the service of his country, but was rejected on account of his height, 5 ft. 2 in. and inch. Service requirements call for five feet two. On his thirteenth trial he was accepted in the Engineering Corps and was ordered to Fort Monmouth.

POLICE OFFICER BRENNAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED



Michael J. Brennan and his bride. The former, according to the medical examiner, met his death by accident in the performance of his duty on the morning of July 4. It was thought at first that Brennan was the victim of foul play.

Medical Examiner Timothy Leary, accompanied by Captain Goodwin of the Dudley Street Police Station, today visited the building at No. 303 Warren street, where Reserve Officer John J. Brennan was hurt, and after a careful examination of the premises gave it as his opinion that the policeman met his death by accident.

Mr. Leary said that the circumstances indicated that Brennan had fallen down a trap door in the interior of the building, receiving a fracture of the skull, and that he was unable to drag himself out into the alley before he became unconscious. Captain Goodwin said that he believed the trap door had been set open by boys who had been in the building on the night before the Fourth.

4 GIRLS ESCAPE DEATH AS CAR GOES IN RIVER

Beverly Electric Jumps Track and Plunges Into Water at Danversport

Four girls, the only passengers on a Danvers-bound Beverly car, narrowly escaped death today when the car jumped the rail near the old Danvers rubber mill at Danversport, plunged across the road and brought to rest in the shallow waters of the Danvers River.

The car was driven by Motorman Alfred H. Shaw and was in charge of Conductor James Shaw. The accident occurred at 6:30 a. m.

The girls were on the way to work in Danvers. They are Martha Anderson, Ethel Gray, her sister, Laura Gray, and Ruth Preston. All four were severely jarred and soaked with water from immersion in the river, but all escaped serious injury.

Miss Anderson and the Gray sisters are employed at the Berlin Knitting Company's mill at Danvers and Miss Preston works for the Boston Economy Lamp Company.

As the car was passing over the flat side road it suddenly left the rails and plunged across the street. With speed only slightly slackened, it hurtled through a fence and into the embankment into the river.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Shaw went to the assistance of their passengers and helped the drenched and frightened young women to safety.

Miss Anderson may be unable to account for the car leaving the rails at that place, as she has travelled over this route hundreds of times at the same speed.

BOSTON SERVICE MEN ENTERTAINED AT HOBOKEN

Boston men in the army and navy are highly appreciative of the interest taken in them by the members of the Hoboken Council No. 119, K. of C. according to Timothy J. McSwiney, a member of Pere Marquette Council, South Boston, who is now an electrician in the navy. The members of Hoboken Council, he declares, have entertained the Boston boys splendidly.

WESTON WOMAN HURT, AUTO DRIVER ARRESTED

Weston, July 8.—Priscilla Bryan, of Central avenue, while crossing the street near her home today, was struck by a light motor truck, owned and operated by John J. Smith, of Belmont. The truck was overturned, but Johnson was uninjured. Mrs. Bryan sustained a broken arm, a broken arm and possible internal injuries. She was taken to Waltham Hospital. Johnson was arrested in the Waltham police station and his case closed one week.

J. J. SMITH STILL AT HIS POST WITH ENGINE 13

Owing to a breakdown of the Sunday ADVERTISER and AMERICAN, in listing the women who have been commissioned in the United States Navy, the photograph of J. J. Smith of Engine 13 instead of that of J. W. Smith, formerly of Fireboat 21. J. W. Smith is now an ensign in the Naval Reserve, while J. J. Smith is still at his post as a member of the Boston Fire Department.

BOARD REJECTS YOUTH WHO PARADED AS GIRL

The board of directors of the Boston Police Department today refused to issue a license to a youth who had paraded as a girl, dressed in a green silk dress, pink stockings and picture hat.

700 STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY AT NEWTON

Entire Operating Force at Saco-Lowell Shops Out in Demand for Wage Increase

The entire operating force employed at the Saco-Lowell Machine Company's plant at Newton Upper Falls, between 700 and 800 men, struck today to enforce recent demands for higher wages.

The company manufactures cotton mill machinery. The workmen have their demands upon the increased cost of living.

There have been strikes at this plant when part of the working force has gone out. But today's strike was the first one taking out all the help except office writers and foremen.

Since the last strike a year ago the men have tolerated. A fortnight ago they demanded 12 cents an hour increase on day work and approximately 25 per cent. increase on piece work.

The company offered approximately three cents an hour increase on all grades of work. A few days later the plant was closed for a week's vacation. It reopened today. Meanwhile the men had voted to strike to day if the wage demands were not granted.

One hundred pickets were on watch when the gates opened today. The operatives remained away from work, putting the strike vote into effect.

1,000 Strike for 8-Hour Schedule at Pump Works in Cambridge

About 1,000 employees of the Illinois & Kentucky factories in East Cambridge, which is making pumps for destroyers, walked out today in order to enforce their demand for the shipyard board's eight-hour schedule with time and a half for overtime.

The men are assisted with their present pay, but they want their workday recognized as eight hours instead of ten. At present they receive an overtime rate of 15 per cent. after they have worked ten hours.

Patrolmen have stationed themselves outside the plant, but there has been no trouble, and the men say that there will be none. Their pickets are on duty.

Milady's High Shoes Cut Down by War, Beginning Oct. 1

By International News Service, Washington, July 8.—Milady's high shoes are to be cut down by the war.

Shoe manufacturers meeting here today with the War Industries Board practically concluded that the extra high ladies' shoe must go with the advent of spring.

Beginning Oct. 1, when the manufacture of spring styles for 1918 is begun, the following maximum heights in shoes will prevail: 4½ inches for pumps, 4 inches for oxford shoes, 3½ inches for slippers, 3 inches for boots and 2½ inches for walking shoes.

The answer is that the government must lead.

WIRE LOCKOUT DRAWS PROTEST BY KONEKAMP

Head of Telegraphers Appeals to Secretary Wilson, Calls Carlton Insincere

By International News Service, Chicago, July 8.—Confronted with telegrams from Atlanta, Ga., and Oklahoma City, Okla., telling of the strikes and lockouts of telegraphers in these cities, R. J. Konekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, today wired Secretary of Labor Wilson, asking cooperation in bringing about an adjustment of the situation.

"Word came from Atlanta that that division of the Western Union is paralyzed," he said, "and that men have left their keys in Atlanta, Savannah and Jacksonville. From Oklahoma City I received word that twenty men who attended a meeting yesterday were locked out."

"President Carlton of the Western Union has repeatedly said that if it was apparent communication would be impaired by a strike, he would gladly conform to the government's wishes. It is clear that Mr. Carlton does not mean a word he says, for this evidence from two different sections of the country proves conclusively, if proof is necessary, that there is ample ground on which Mr. Carlton should concede to the Secretary of Labor that he is in error. I am writing accordingly to Governor Wilson, asking him to act exclusively through the Department of Labor."

MILL STRIKERS TO SACRIFICE FOR RED CROSS

Lawrence, July 8.—Declaring that the strike at the American Woolen mills was willing to stand a weekly loss in pay of from \$1 to \$10 if President Wood and his associates would contribute an equal amount to the Red Cross, Joseph Riley, speaking before 1,500 strikers on the North Lawrence Common, challenging the owners of the mills to meet the men on that issue.

"President Wood told us last Saturday that he would lose this amount by the abolition of the premium system," he said, "if he will contribute that much to the Red Cross we will cheerfully stand that loss."

Riley denounced the premium system as length in the various phases as being the cause of the strike. He advised his hearers not to let any body "beat anything on them," and said that up to date they were free from any reproach.

Although 500 strikers returned to work today, enough others remained away to raise the total of men on strike to about 1,500. The men on strike from the American mill, 900 from the Washington mill and 200 from the Ayer mill. It is said that the strikers are in a state of unity and will have to shut down, as the other employees depend upon the output of the weavers.

Another open air meeting will be held on South Lawrence Common at 8 p. m.

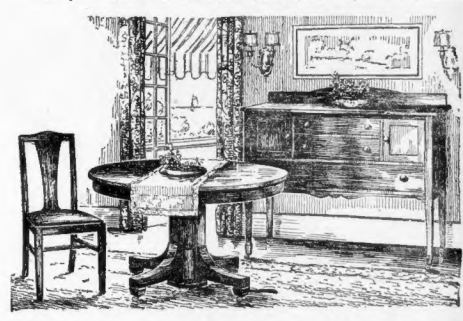
ANNA HELD ALIVE TAKE RIDE IN PARK

New York, July 8.—Anna Held, co-train of international repute, recently given up by her physicians as doomed to die from bone disintegration, was seen for recovery yesterday as she was to take her ride in Central Park. "My mother looks much better," said Mrs. Held's daughter. "Improvement is slow, and she cannot yet stand alone, but we expect to be able to take her away soon."

SALEM DRAFTES GIVEN MILITARY KITS BY MAYOR

Salem, July 8.—Mayor Sullivan passed military kits to twenty draftees who left on the 8:05 train today for Boston on their way to Fort Monmouth. The kits were escorted to the depot by the Mayor, members of the City Council and members of the exemption boards. This group promptly cleaned up the registration in Class 1-A.

Keep the War Gardens Clean! Weeds and Bugs are Pro-German!



A SUGGESTION FOR AN INEXPENSIVE DINING ROOM

To present at all times the lowest priced furniture worthwhile—the most luxurious furniture worthwhile, and all good furniture in between, is a fundamental of Paine's.

No other store offers greater variety, ready for immediate service, and as an example of Paine-values, regard this suggestion for an inexpensive dining room:

FURNITURE—Mahogany finish, illustrated:	
Extension Table, seating four people.	\$22.50
Sideboard, attractive Colonial design.	28.00
Four Chairs, substantial leather seats.	28.00
RUG—High grade Axminster, 9x12 feet.	40.00
DRAPERIES—Scrim Curtains—3 pairs at \$3.50	10.50

Total Room Furnishings, \$129.00

Other dining room suites of mahogany, 10 pieces for \$380—Large upholstered wing chairs, \$25—Chesterfield Sofa, \$75—Mahogany Bedroom Suite—three pieces for \$100.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street

You Can Save an EXTRA 5c on Every Dollar You Spend

TUESDAY

Because on That Day We Give

DOUBLE

Merchants Legal STAMPS

GILCHRIST CO.
The Store of Progress

Our Self-Acting Reduction Plan Creates Bargains

GILCHRIST'S BASEMENT STORE

We Give Merchants Legal Stamps

STOP AT THE SIGN OF

TUESDAY SPECIALS

Every Department Offers Unusually Attractive Values
You Will Certainly Save Money Here Tuesday

Girls' Sample Dresses . . \$1.98

Attractive nets, batistes, voiles and organdies.
Ribbon trimmed. Sizes 6 to 14.

Bungalows 97c
Fine percale, side button front, elastic waist line.

Women's Split Sole Stockings 15c
Black cotton, with unobscured cotton soles. All sizes, slightly irregular.

Women's Vests 14c
Swiss ribbed cotton, low neck, sleeveless, plain or fancy yokes. Sizes 24 to 32.

An Unparalleled Value!
Silk Dresses \$4.98

Heavy quality silk taffeta, in a choice selection of styles. Many samples. Most popular colors.

Gabardine and Pique Tub Skirts 75c
Fine quality materials, novelty pockets, elaborate belts. Slightly soiled.

White Canvas Pumps 89c
Heavy elk soles, ankle strap. Excellent value for misses and children.

Voile Walists \$1.39
Extra fine quality. Embroidered and lace trimmed.

Infants' Shirts 17c
Fine wool, beautifully finished. Second.

FRENCH TELLS OF HIS MANY VOYAGES ON THE SEA OF LOVE AND ROMANCE

Continued from First Edition.

This was my first romance, of course as I was very young, inexperienced in the ways of women and of the world, I thought she was wonderful. My father met us on deck one day and told me, of course, that he did not care to meet the girl. He cut us dead, pulled his golf cap over his eyes and very sedately drove along the deck, refusing to speak to us. He indicated that, as all his French friends on the ship knew nothing about the girl's family, he considered it beneath us to notice this girl. The girl's mother, being very desirous of meeting Mr. French, my father, did everything in her power to arrange this meeting.

FATHER DETERMINED. Mr. French was quite determined, as I have mentioned before, not to meet either the girl or her mother. Our trip continued fairly smoothly for the next two or three days until Mr. French was so very impatient at my absolute disobedience of his request not to have anything to do with the girl's family that he finally told me that, if I continued to pursue her, he would take his meals alone in the main dining saloon, while we could dine in the Ritz restaurant on the ship.

I said: "Very well. If, under the circumstances, you don't want me to take my meals with you, why I am sorry to say it, but I would rather die with my friend."

On Tuesday, after our seven-day trip, we arrived at Falmouth. I wanted to go up to London with my friends, as they were going up on a later train than Mr. French had planned. But he positively refused to let me take a later train with them and insisted that I should go up with him on the 4 o'clock train, whereas his train left at 6.

So I should him, took the 4 o'clock train with him, but planned with the French to have nothing to do with him, that I should get off at the first station and make her.

GOT OFF FOR LONDON. The first station was Cardiff, Wales. I told my father and his friends who were in our compartment—the Profits, Inghams and the Gardiner Lanes of Boston—that I was going to get off and get a meal.

He consented but, looking at me suspiciously, warned me not to miss the train.

I felt, as a matter of fact, that he suspected my intention, but, nevertheless, very diplomatically remained on the train while I was supposedly getting my meal.

I went into one of the little booths at Cardiff station and waited until I heard the guard blow his whistle and saw the train move quietly out.

I then waited around the corner until I knew that the young lady's train was clear of the station. Getting on board, I found her and her family seated in their compartment. I asked her if she would have dinner with me on the train. She replied in the affirmative.

We dined together over a bottle of champagne and thus our affair definitely took root.

At London, I was very much alarmed, as I didn't want to meet my father and Lady Chesham, my paternal aunt, at her own residence, No. 16 Princess Gate, S. W. London. But, nevertheless, I took a taxi and went over to my aunt's place as quickly as possible.

MEET BY FOOTMAN. I was greeted by at least five footmen at the door, who all assured me that her ladyship was at dinner with Mr. French. I was advised to go in. I did so. Mr. French was seated at the table very calmly, drinking champagne with Lord Chesham. He did not refer in any way to the matter of my leaving the train except at the end of the meal, he merely remarked in a halfhearted, half-festive fashion: "Well, how did you find her in the train?"

I very indignantly denied having met her, but he winked at me across the table, not referring to the matter, of course, before the water of breakfast. But he understood what had taken place.

Later he went out to Cooper's Hill, where Lord and Lady Chesham have a mansion which they occupy in summer. My father noticed during the two days that I visited there that I was exceedingly restless and very much in love. It was my first affair of the kind and it was naturally unrequited.

Two days after my arrival at Cooper's Hill I requested that I be permitted to go back to London, knowing that my friend would be there. I got permission.

I met her and we were very glad to see each other. She admitted at that time that she loved me very much, regardless of our mutual families. So I returned to Cooper's Hill that night in a very large frame of mind, looking forward to seeing her the next day.

I was supposed to be studying at the time with my father, but he saw that study was impossible. Again he gave permission that I should go to London as much as I pleased.

When I returned to London, I found that the girl's family might be somewhere. I went to my room and on account of the French name.

I paid absolutely no attention to

the girl's family, while we could dine in the Ritz restaurant on the ship.

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Hun Press Ridicules "1,000,000 Yankees in France"

Berlin, via Paris, July 8.—"Patrie" is the cry raised by the German press—undoubtedly at the suggestion of the censor—in commenting upon the statement of the American Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, that 1,000,000 Americans are in France. Mr. Baker's figures, which are reprinted in the German newspapers, are declared to be "absurd." Some papers say half a million Americans troops "conceivably" are in England.

As the war broke out on August 1, I went to Paris with my family and I was left heart-broken in the country, surrounded by my family and girls to whom they introduced me in, of course, the highest society of London.

(To Be Continued.)

FIRST K. O. CLUB IN LONDON INAUGURATED

London, July 7.—The first Knights of Columbus club in this city, near the Westminster Abbey, has been inaugurated. Cardinal Bourne blessed the building and its purposes.

FRENCH SEEKS HIS BRIDE IN PROVIDENCE

Perfectly Ridiculous, He Calls Story About Feeding Her "Dog Biscuit"

Providence, R. I., July 8.—After fruitlessly following a tip that his wife "Tottie" was hiding in this city, Edmund Tuck French left for Boston after explaining what he termed "rank ingratitude" on the part of the former Manchester, N. H., telephone girl, who left him for the second time Saturday night with a girl friend French named as "Catherine."

According to the story "French told the Boston AMERICAN he considered the first time "perfectly over" and was preparing to take his wife to the Brookline, Mass., home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Geraghty, where a sumptuous repast had been arranged in honor of the bride.

CALLS IT INGRATITUDE. "I was astonished when my wife,

who was in an adjoining room of our suite at the Copely-Plaza with a girl friend named Catherine, did not answer my call. Perfectly absurd for her to treat me this way. It is rank ingratitude. You know a fellow has a home full of his wife after he has lived with her for several days, and I was told she was hiding here. She has made a perfect ass of me."

French arrived in this city accompanied by a press agent and wanted to be sure his wife was not in hiding here. He was positive his wife employed a detective to see if he met other girls.

The most cruel act administered by his runaway wife he considered the published story about his feeding his wife on "dog biscuits." He was willing to talk about his family troubles and said: "Perfectly ridiculous to say that I fed her on dog biscuits. I'll tell you how that happened. She was lying on the couch in my apartment at the Copely-Plaza one evening and did not care to leave the room to eat. I asked her to fetch her some crackers and milk, and when I did, she ate the crackers and milk and then asked for her dog on dog biscuits. Shall we see an attorney when I return to Boston?"

PROUDLY HER A GOOD FELLOW. When asked what prompted him to marry so suddenly he said: "I just met her with a friend of mine. I shall not divulge his name, and we had several drinks. That was at Cambridge. She liked me and I thought she was a really fellow, you understand. I married my wife June 25, four days after I met her."

"We visited my sister, Mrs. Jack

Chaplain Rollins Says Churches Must Awaken

For the first time in his history the walls of St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Marblehead echoed to applause when Chaplain Lyman Rollins, recently returned from France with a cross of honor awarded for bravery under fire, said in the course of an address that "unless the Christian church awakens to its duty when the men in the service of France return home, it will be doubly churchless."

The chaplain said: "The boys over there have not down to the fundamentals of religion, they are sharing all things in common. They have put away all pretense and hypocrisy. Their demand is for the realities of religion, and there is a crying need for ministers of all kinds—priests, pastors and rabbis."

Chaplain Rollins said that he would return to France in a week.

Geraghty, and she accused me of drinking," he explained to Jack. "You know I was the first of our family to congratulate them after their marriage."

"My wife left me once before, you know. I will admit I am fond of her and really don't know what I shall do. I came here because they said she was in hiding here."

REVERE WOMAN ENDS LIFE WITH POISON

Mrs. Irene Tervino, twenty-five, of No. 29 Oxford street, Revere, committed suicide when she drank half a bottle of poison in the bedroom of her home. She died in the ambulance on the way to the Town City Hospital.

Houghton & Dutton Co.

We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Stamps

Double Stamps

(Legal or Profit-Sharing) WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE

ALL DAY TUESDAY

An Extra Discount of 5c Per Dollar on All Merchandise Bought at Our Regular Low Prices

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has

been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour and Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company

A WEEK DIAMONDS WATCHES
LENOX JEWELRY CO.
We sell only the world's best watches of Waltham—Hilton—Rockland, Waltham, Hamilton, Elgin, and others. Guaranteed to have all the latest features of the best watch.
For Tuesday and Wednesday \$50 Watch For 29.50

ILLINOIS-ROCKLAND 19 JEWELS ADJUSTED
We adjust by the movement. Guaranteed to have all the latest features of the best watch.

A Legal Guarantee Behind Every Watch

50c DOWN 50c A WEEK

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OUR GARMENT STORE

(And that store only) will be

CLOSED ALL DAY TUESDAY

This Day in Our History

THIS is the anniversary of the annexation in 1898 to the United States of the Hawaiian Islands, a group of six, with an area of 6,677 square miles with a population of 100,000, half of them natives. The islands are valuable as a coaling base and as sugar producers.

Cecilia of the Pink Roses

Released by Select Pictures Corporation
This Absorbing Story Will Be Told
in Motion Pictures at Modern and
Beacon Theatres Week of July 15

By Ann Lisle

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Learn How to Knit Two Socks at Once Here Today

Magazine Page

Monday, July 8

How to Knit Two Socks at One Time---Lesson No. 1

A Brand New Thrill for War Knitters Explained by Mrs. Evans Sewall of Washington.

It Saves Time and Is More Accurate



Knit the regulation tops for socks as shown above. They can be of different colors. The ribbed tops are made as usual by knitting two stitches and purling two stitches, ignore the thought of knitting two socks at the same time until after you have the ribbed tops completed. These socks are made according to Red Cross regulations, knit according to the regulations by doubling the number of stitches given in the Red Cross rules, as if it says place twenty stitches on the needles after you have combined the two socks, place forty on the needles.

Checking Up the Past

What We Stand From the "But-You-Said" People

By Cynthia Jackson

NEED, if it weren't for Emerson, I don't know what we would do with these stand-patters, these literal folk, these photographic men who take for word what we said five years ago about evolution and suffrage and the possibility of universal peace, and who now come and demand that they find us saying exactly the same thing we said at that time.

These consistent people, who ask us like leaders, they weigh us down like drunks. It is no use to remind them that the earth does move; that the nautilus leaves his old ground behind him; that since our bodies renew themselves every seven years, surely one ought to be allowed to permit one's mind to change.

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IN a series of four illustrated lessons, Mrs. Evans Sewall, last winter in charge of the Red Cross knitting room in Washington, D. C., will explain how to knit two socks at once. The first lesson appears today. Do not fail to study the others, tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday.

By Marie Dunbar

HERE is a brand new thrill for the knitter—knit two socks at once. Save one third of your time, practically double the output of your knitting power, and make your socks more accurate.

Sounds like a Chinese puzzle, doesn't it? It is, but it is as simple as gathering May daisies in the Spring when explained by Mrs. Evans Sewall, recently of Washington, D. C., who is now spending the Summer months at Proctor's Crossing with the family of Captain Marsh, Captain Marsh's chief aide, and his son, Mr. Wood's staff.

Mr. Marsh and his son are spending the Summer on the Little estate at Proctor's Crossing. Mrs. Marsh has charge of Red Cross knitting rooms in Washington, D. C., during the Winter and it was here that Mrs. Sewall worked out all the mysteries of knitting a pair of socks in practically the time that you knit one sock.

The knitter knits two ribbed tops of two socks. This is done separately, just as if the knitter were to knit two socks in the same manner as knitting the socks separately. All the work is done according to Red Cross directions. Of course after the number of stitches on the needles, which in the Red Cross directions, double the number of stitches on the needles, for thirty stitches on a needle place sixty stitches on the needles.

The ribbed tops, of course, are made just as every knitter makes them—by knitting two stitches and purling two stitches.

This completes the tops.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

ADVICE TO THE LOVELORN

Cheering a Lonely Soldier

DEAR MISS FAIRBANK:

PLEASE let me correspond with a cousin of mine in the army. He is six years my senior. While on a visit he told me you letters had interested a friend of his. He had at his tongue's end a letter from you. He asked my cousin if he would please ask me if I would like to correspond with him also.

I would like to know if it is proper for me to write to him.

F. C.

THIS is an unusual situation that the war is making up. The commanders have made us all realize how important it is to our soldier lads receive cheerful, happy letters from home. So I am sure that you will be a great help to our soldier lads.

PLEASE let me correspond with a cousin of mine in the army. He is six years my senior. While on a visit he told me you letters had interested a friend of his. He had at his tongue's end a letter from you. He asked my cousin if he would please ask me if I would like to correspond with him also.

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Used by Our Women in War Work

Allies

By Elizabeth Ellam

SPECIAL AGENT, United States Employment Service, Department of Labor.

Dear Miss Ellam:

I would like to say a few words in behalf of the married gardeners, taking up nursing to help out in the hospitals, to allow the younger nurse to go ahead.

As you say, marriage has not limited their efficiency, but I want to say that most of them have homes, and someone to get meals for more or less, and times have been taken care of. In my own case, I have two children, brought them up, and have also done considerable nursing between times, during my twenty years of married life.

My work as a nurse was mostly surgical, and with both men and women patients, but I have done all kinds of nursing. Now, what I want to get at is this: I suppose there is a good many women like myself, who could give perhaps two or three days a week, but cannot give full time, and who would like to help out in our work. Could they be given any chance for part time work? I am sure much valuable help would be obtained in this manner. I am a graduate nurse of the class of '25.

I am publishing this letter because it is interesting, and because it opens up another opportunity for women to help out in our work, in at least, to war work. My original proposition, though, related to that vast army of married women who have no families, who live in the little one-roomed cottages, who have such a lot of time on their hands.

There is an opportunity for the woman who can give part time, if she will.

Yours truly,
Elizabeth Ellam

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The Great Dragon of the North

THE head of Draco is on the meridian high above the Pole Star, about 10 p. m. It is recognizable by the figure of a horse's head formed by four or five stars. The star at the eastern corner, Gamma, was sacred in Egypt 5,000 years ago.

The Plotters

A SERIAL

Elizabeth Says She Cannot Ever Love Dr. Wade

By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

Copyright, 1918, by The Company.

CHAPTER XII. Continued.

"LOOKS after everything. Wait till the crops come in. The man said so. I don't hold with these artistic ways of doing things. I'm a realist. I tried out—so I'm keeping mum." The words Elizabeth was thinking, and the result of her cogitation was the decision that John Butler knew what he was doing and that she would best not display too much sentiment in the matter. She would not mention it to him.

But Butler himself introduced the subject one morning when, as he lay down to his good-for-nothing little nap, he asked Elizabeth, "What are you thinking about?"

"I'm thinking about you," he answered. "You're not too busy?"

"No, yes," she stammered. "I have been working hard lately, but just now I called Mr. Chapin's attention to this fact and he suggested that he and I should go to the pond for water-lilies, she met him."

"I'm thinking about you," he answered. "You're not too busy?"

"No, yes," she stammered. "I have been working hard lately, but just now I called Mr. Chapin's attention to this fact and he suggested that he and I should go to the pond for water-lilies, she met him."

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INDIAN APPLIES FOR AND GETS FARM JOB

By THOMAS F. PHELAN,
United States Farm Labor Agent.

A full-blooded Indian with flowing hair and high-cheeked bones, who said his name was "Strongheart," was among the large number of applicants for jobs as farm hands at the AMERICAN Farm Labor Bureau, 201 18 Canal street, Boston. He was so picturesque in appearance and such a perfect specimen of humanity that he easily attracted attention. He gazed around the room with a stolid stare. He arrested the attention of a number of boys who looked at him in astonishment. He wore no larger clothes on his head.

Referring to the desk of John J. Markey, examiner for the United States Employment Service, he inquired for the AMERICAN man, and declared that he had been adjudged too old to consider a market to fight for Uncle Sam "over there." He said he was an expert agriculturist, that he felt the call of the wild that he was lately employed in a factory, where he thought the employees made fun of him. He produced some photographs of his father, who he said was a chief and fought under General Custer before the latter was massacred.

He outlined as a good milkster and weeder and a farmer hired him on the spot. He left for the open country, rejoicing that once more he will listen to the song of the birds and commune with nature. Before departing he let it be known that he lately worked for a moving picture concern and was tired of that kind of life.

Another Indian who called ahead of "Strongheart" accepted a position as jumper in a rubber factory. He said he was a member of the Seneca tribe of Indiana and always found the "patience" good company.

A sugar refinery will give employment to fifty colored men and pay each man \$1 a day. A representative of the concern will be at the office of the Federal Employment Service, No. 31 Canal street, today, to meet applicants and interview them as to their fitness.

William A. Davis, special agent of the United States Department of Labor, and Robert A. Stevens, superintendent of the First District Employment Service, have issued a call upon patriotic capitalists, labor makers and outside mechanists to assist the government.

BARON BEAN



ABIE THE AGENT



POLLY AND HER PALS



TIRE ECONOMY BIG FACTOR IN AUTO SALES

By C. F. DONNOCKER

Economy in the operation of a motor car is one of the essential features which must be taken into consideration in buying a car today, and the average motorist is greatly interested in how far a car will go on a gallon of gasoline and how much oil is necessary to run it a thousand miles, and whether or not it is a hard car on tires.

The situation of the rubber market is such that much more attention is being paid to the mileage than ever before, not from an economical standpoint alone, but because it is reported there is a shortage on certain sizes of tires.

All these facts enter into the problem of buying a car, and according to A. J. Sherry, manager of the New England Veto Company, the distributor for also of Buick cars, the new Buick embodies features which tend to make it an economical car to operate.

"The Buick has been tested for several years," says Mr. Sherry, "and each year improvements have been made by the factory engineers, and we believe that our latest model is as near perfection as a motor car of its class can be built. The light weight and superior balance of the car results in greater tire mileage than ever and the famous motor is wonderfully economical on gasoline and oil."

As to the body lines, we claim that the Buick is a model of the coach-builder's art.

In these times it is necessary that every motor car buyer note that the car lacks up the nation's thrift—that it is the friend of the pocketbook, and a thorough investigation of the economical operation of the car is essential to the wise buyer today.

ZIONIST MEDICAL UNIT SAFELY REACHES LONDON

News has reached the local Zionist organization to the effect that the first Jewish Medical Unit, composed of forty-three persons, among them doctors, nurses, sanitarians and administrators on the way to the Holy Land for the purpose of establishing an up-to-date health service there, has safely reached London.

Notify Mr. Endicott if Proffitering Is Discovered

The AMERICAN has received numerous complaints of proffitering by some of the small retail dealers in meats and provisions.

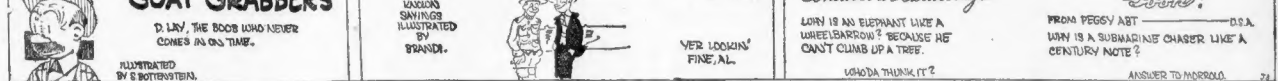
These complainants say that some of the food dealers are charging exorbitant prices for meats and vegetables.

The AMERICAN would call the attention of these complainants to the office of Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott, State House, Boston. That office will gladly investigate any well-grounded charges of proffitering by food dealers.

US BOYS



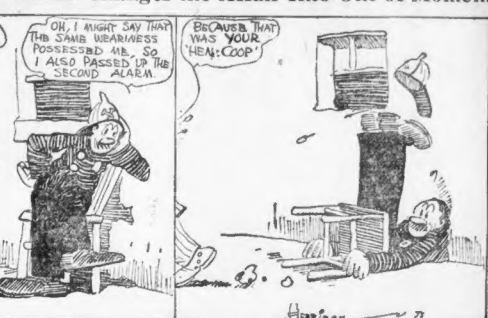
GOAT GRABBERS



OVER HERE



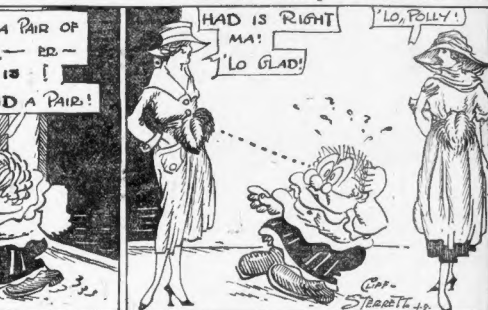
Which Changes the Affair Into One of Moment



Abie Has "Reserves"



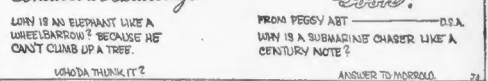
All Is Vanity Under the Sun



Skinny Shaner Shows He Has a Logical Mind



Answer to Saturdays



A Bite Before Retiring



Is Your Boy Over There?

ARE YOU FOLLOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR?

Do you own stocks or bonds?

Are you in the insurance business?

Are you an attorney?

Are you interested in shipping news?

Are you a reader of editorials?

Do you want to keep posted on what is going on in Washington?

Do you like K. C. B. and his quaint humor?

Do you know "Father," "Maggie," "Dinty Moore" and other characters in "Bringing Up Father"?

Are you a sport fan?

Do you like Raemaekers' cartoons?

TO A DOZEN OR TWO DOZEN QUESTIONS THERE'S BUT ONE ANSWER

Read the ADVERTISER

In the Morning

Yours for a Penny

COOL ACTIONS OF THE CREW OF THE TRANSPORT SAVED MANY LIVES

Washington, July 8.—The complete and thrilling story of the sinking of the army transport, *President Lincoln*, on May 21, is made public by the Navy Department today.

It was reported with heroic details of the 11 men aboard who faced without flinching what appeared to be certain death. The big liner, once a German merchant vessel, was well known to the crew of the *Lincoln*, which was in port when she was struck by the torpedoes from an enemy submarine.

The boat was not sighted, but a lookout sighted the messengers of destruction when they were the yards distant from the port side, and at almost the same place, about 120 feet from the bow, the third torpedo boat struck the ship a like distance from the stern.

With all of its "dirty work" the enemy craft showed no mercy. All three officers were taken aboard, and twenty-two men were saved, chiefly because they acted quickly, and, lastly, because they were in the right place, for the sound of a voice was lost in the confusion of escaping steam from the boiler safety valves.

PARALYZED SOLDIERS SAVED.

Included in the number of rescued were two paralyzed soldiers, a number of sick, their comrades saw to it that they were cared for.

As soon as the torpedo struck, the ship was thrown into the air. The water was so high that the men were unable to get out of the water. The men were ordered to lie flat on the deck, and the engine room hatch was ruptured and water was pouring into the room.

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DEMOCRACY PROTECTOR OF FREEDOM

By WILLIAM FLYNN.

Francis J. Brown, July 8.—Arrangements were made today to send the body of First Class Private John Lewis Francis of 2018 Ambulance Company, who was instantly killed by being struck with a lightning bolt to his home at North Adams and several of his companions who were killed and who were particularly overcome and burned will accompany the body of their comrade.

During a severe rainstorm Francis fell to a loss on the training field and several of his friends were killed and around the tent when he went in. He was standing in a small pool of water when the lightning struck a wild eagle and killed him.

Francis was thrown to the ground and he was killed. He was taken to the hospital where he was pronounced dead.

The companions of Francis who were killed and who were particularly overcome and burned will accompany the body of their comrade.

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American Soldier Is World's Champion Letter Writer

Washington, July 8.—Papers compiled by the army show that the American soldier is the champion letter writer of the world.

He may be asked to go on the double quick, most of the time, to keep pace with the schedule of letters, but he always manages to find time to write a few lines.

Not in his home in using the telegraph, the soldier of the United States has been known to write with the quill of the neighborhood.

One soldier, recently, carried 100 letters to France.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of mail which is being sent to the soldiers in the front.

The first action taken by the government in the matter of the soldier's letter writing was to send a letter to the soldier's home.

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LIBERTY POTENTIAL OF THE MODERN EFFECTIVE WEAPON

By S. HARRY FERRIS.

Around the Boston ship at Boston, July 8.—Some of the sailors who have quite recently come into the city from the front lines of the war.

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BANK JUSTICE OF CLEERS

Court Gives \$15,000 Decision in Favor of Metropolitan Against Federal Trust

Judge Wall of the Superior Court has decided that the Federal Trust Company must pay to the Metropolitan Trust Company the sum of \$15,000 representing an amount lost by the latter in disbursement transactions between employees of the two banks.

The case concerned an employee of the Federal Trust Company, and a dispute over a check which was cashed by the Metropolitan Trust Company.

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WOMEN WANTED

To learn Rubber Shoe Making. Paid \$9.00 a week while learning and when experienced \$15.50 is paid for regular ticket. Apply at our Employment Office, Bigelow Ave., Watertown, Mass.

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HOOD RUBBER CO.

Best Inducements Are Offered Clean, Pleasant Factory Steady Work. \$15.50 Ticket with Chance for Extra Bonus

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Best Inducements Are Offered Clean, Pleasant Factory Steady

Now Is the Day to Save Against the Coming Night

Workmen Who Are Earning More Than They Ever Did
Before Should Prepare for the Industrial Struggle Surely
Due After the War

The employees of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company have received another advance in their wages. The AMERICAN is always glad when labor is thus recognized as worthy of its hire.

But may the AMERICAN warn the workmen and all other wage earners that now is the harvesting time and that Winter lies ahead. Whether it will come sooner or later, we do not know, but by all the laws of economics it is coming. These are the seven fat years in which we need to save, not only to give us more power in the great world war, but that we may have something stored up to carry us through the business Winter, which will follow as surely as the night the day some time after the war is over.

Every dictate of prudence commands us to save for the lean years which are to come. Today the workmen in the munition factories and in other industries are earning more than they ever earned before while their fellow-citizens are at the front and in the training camps working harder and are jeopardizing life and limb for thirty dollars a month.

Remember that. Remember that the enormous number of soldiers after the war will return to industry. They will be young men still, hardened by their training, made efficient by their discipline. They will be turned back into industry, knowing what hard work is, knowing what discipline of the mind and of the body is; tired of soldiering; appreciating the comforts and the safety of peace and ready to labor in proportion to their appreciation of its advantages.

All these young men, amounting to millions, will be turned suddenly into industry and commerce. They will compete in the labor market with those who now have it all to themselves.

This circumstance alone would be sufficient to menace wages. But this is not all. The enormous destruction of wealth must be repaired after the war. Industry must be readjusted. It will flow into different channels. When the usages of peace at last predominate, the war industries will not command what they command today. Other industries will begin to thrive again. Business will be allocated for awhile during the process of readjustment. To be sure, the Federal Reserve Bank Act, one of the great reforms which the Wilson Democratic administration has given the country, will help to prevent manipulation of a stock market by Wall street to precipitate a panic and will relieve businessmen considerably, but the greatest of all wars in which almost the human race is involved cannot end suddenly without great disturbance.

Have something saved for the cold, cold Winter that is coming. Save it to help the nation win. Save it to help your fellow citizens who are risking their lives and limbs at the front on thirty dollars a month, while you earn in SAFETY AND COMFORT MORE THAN YOU EVER EARNED BEFORE!

Annoying, But Harmless, Slander

Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the executive committee of our Public Safety Committee, continues to do good work in adjusting the friction between the employers and employees during this period when it is so important that there should be no friction which will impair the efficiency of industry.

The demonstrated competence of Mr. Endicott in his public service has made him popular in the State. This popularity has alarmed a certain type of persons who love to use a rich man as a candidate for office, not the rich man who will run on a meritorious record, but will run on the power of the pocketbook. This tribe of jackals know that Mr. Endicott, though a man of means, would not make his pocketbook the basis of his appeal for office. Therefore, Mr. Endicott is a very undesirable candidate because he might push out of the field others of a different stripe.

Hence, we hear all kinds of rumors in circulation calculated to disgust Mr. Endicott with politics and with public life generally.

It is the old corporation method of attacking men whom they cannot otherwise control. We do not say that the corporations are attacking Mr. Endicott, but the petty tribes through whom the corporations used to work have learned the little game themselves and play at it on their own small account. The corporations have for years practiced it with so much regularity and system that the practice actually acquired a nomenclature. For example, it was generally known among the corporation lobby as "putting out a rumor on a man." If, for instance, a man was championing the public interests and could not be reached by money or its equivalents or by social condescension or by other equivalent forms of flattery, then the order came to "put out a rumor on him," and the slander engines started up pumping the vilest mud against the man.

But the railroads have gone into public hands and now there remains nothing but the gas and electric light companies. Slowly but surely the people are cleaning out the pools which have been infested with all kinds of anti-social practices.

In the meantime Mr. Endicott's public service carries him an airplane's flight above the petty little shafts launched at him by these would-be Lazaruses struggling to approach the table of some snoring Divas.

: : Once-Overs : :

WHEN YOUR STENOGRAPHER SMILES AT YOU

Say, old chap, do you think that young girl in your office is really interested in you just because she is pleasant and courteous? You put yourself on the back, look in the mirror, and decide you are not half bad looking after all; in fact, many men show their are more than you.

Do you know what is the matter with you? You are cultivating that soft spot in your brain.

Why, man, you are getting silly.

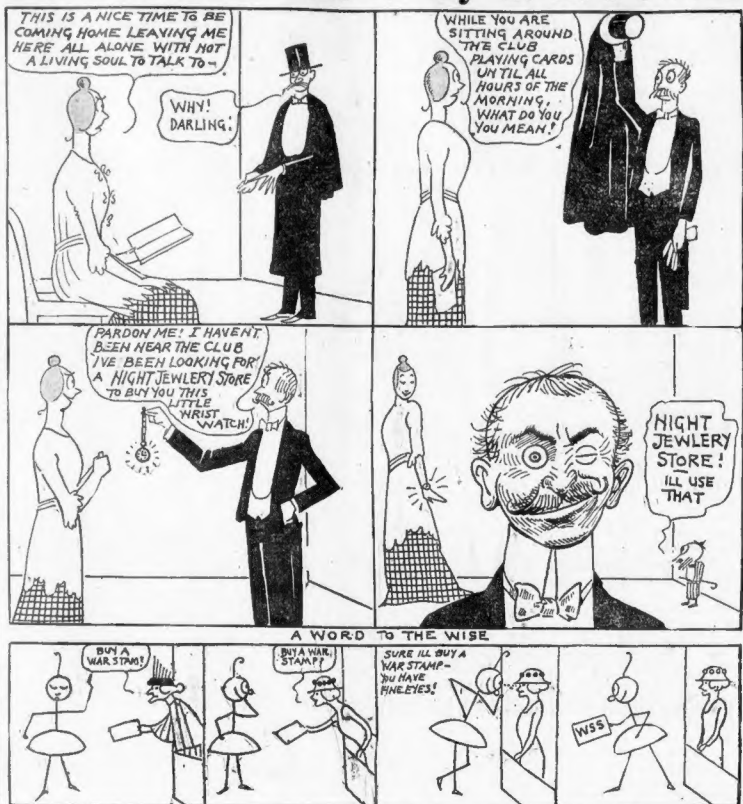
Either that girl is making a fool of you for her own amusement, or she treats you in a manner which seems just polite to her.

There are young men her own age aplenty; so why should an attractive young miss care what you think, anyway?

Next time you are carried away with your own opinion in such a matter ask yourself this question and be honest in answering your own question.

Give the girl credit for more sense, if you haven't any.

Here's a New One :- By T. E. Powers



THIS MAN WON OUT UNDER THE ACID TEST

By Wallace Irwin

I AM going to call him First Lieutenant Williams, of the Aviation Corps, because that isn't his name and he desires more than anything else not to be advertised. His hair is perfectly gray, but he carries himself with military precision and obeys his superior officers as well as he himself was obeyed during those years when he was boss of many thousands of workmen in one of America's greatest public-service corporations.

And this is how First Lieutenant Williams, an old man to be starting on his military career, is taking orders today and feeling like a young man again.

For about a month after President Wilson had offered America with its men and resources to the cause of freedom and democracy Mr. Williams sat at his desk in a tall skyscraper and envied the young fellows whom he saw looking toward the training camps. Finally he decided he had done enough sitting around, getting his ideas of war out of the newspapers. "Cheer," he said to his business partner one morning. "All your sons have gone into the service and you've done your share. But I haven't got any boys to offer to my country. Therefore I'm up to me. I'm going to enlist."

"You can't enlist as a major general," laughed his partner, "and you're too old and too important to be a private."

Going to Fight

"I'm neither," hotly replied Mr. Williams. "I'm going to war to fight, and as long as I can beat half my office at tennis I'm not afraid of the physical examinations."

Mr. Williams' first experience at the recruiting stations, however, showed that his partner was right. After an army doctor had gotten through with him he went away feeling like a chronic invalid. However, he submitted himself to two or three minor surgical examinations, applied again, was rejected, went the rounds of Army, Navy, and Marines, and at last found himself hopelessly outside the circle, where wealth and success count for nothing against the splendid claims of youth.

He went back to his desk, grinning sheepishly when his partner was unkind enough to say, "I told you so!" But two weeks later, when he appeared in the uniform of the Aviation Corps and showed the little silver bar on his shoulder, it was time for First Lieutenant Williams to boast.

Experience Needed

"I found they wanted experienced business men as ground officers to manage the flying camps," he explained. "They wouldn't take me as a private, so I decided to be an officer."

Ours is a true army of democracy. I know of a prosperous corporation lawyer who recently enlisted in the navy and found that the petty officer over him was one Sweeney, whom he had recently employed as chauffeur. The lawyer's wife decided to give her sailor husband a reception on his first day of leave. But early on the appointed afternoon there came a ring at the telephone.

"This is Bob," came the voice of the beloved recruit. "I can't be home, dear. I'm scrubbing the mess hall and Sweeney won't let me go."

Sweeney may never rise to the ward room; his ex-employer may command a ship before the war is over—or vice versa—depending on merit alone.

WHAT UNCLE SAM PAYS FOR A DRAFTEE

Figures compiled from the records of the first draft show that it cost the government almost exactly five dollars for each man drafted, according to the Popular Science Monthly for July. All but seven cents of this amount represents the expense of the draft boards. In comparison with this, it is interesting to learn that the volunteer system of recruiting cost \$24.48 per man in 1914; \$19.14 in 1916, and \$23.33 between July, 1916, and April, 1917.

These latter figures, however, included the recruit's traveling expenses and the cost of his subsistence prior to acceptance.

WORLD NEEDS MORE BIRTHS TO KEEP UP MORALE

By Garrett P. Serviss

WE are proud of our population of more than a hundred million souls, reached in what is still the childhood of a nation. But our country, with scientific development of its resources, should be able to maintain, just as easily, five hundred million people.

We could get those five hundred million in a few generations if our population continued to grow as fast as it grew between 1900 and 1910, in which period the increase was 16,000,000. But warning comes to us from high sources that we are in danger of a rapid fall-off in the rate of increase owing to the declining birth rate.

Man is not worthy of his inheritance if he does not increase by his efforts the capacity of the earth to support inhabitants. It was because of his inventive brains that the world, with all its contents, and all its innumerable undeveloped resources, was handed over to him to rule. When his wife, got him turned out of the Garden of Eden, he was turned from an idler into a worker. He then became of some use in the universe because he was compelled to bestir himself and to take part in the day's work.

Adam Hid His Talent

From that moment the earth's cultivation began. Adam before the "fall" was like the man in the New Testament parable who through laziness and fear, kept his talent wrapped up in a napkin and never used it; but after that happy event he resembled the wiser man who not only put out his talents and gained five more, but was rewarded in addition with authority over men and civi-

lization. And the most important injunction laid upon Adam's descendants was to cultivate the earth and multiply their kind. If all men had lived like South Sea Islanders in the midst of their bread-fruit trees the world today could not maintain a tenth—probably not even a hundredth—part of the population it actually supports.

Mr. Louis I. Dublin, chairman of the Section of Social and Economic Science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has calculated that in order simply to maintain the population at the level it has now reached — i. e., to keep it stationary, an average of four children must be born in every American family; anything above that means an increase, anything below a decrease, in the population of the country.

It seems that we do not possess the proper form or amount of birth statistics to furnish a direct and final answer to a question of whether, in general, the number of children per family born in the United States now equals, or exceeds, or falls short of the critical number mentioned above, but there is evidence that among some of the most important and desirable elements of the population there is a great and growing defect in this regard. Those elements are fast losing their numerical rank and are being swamped by others.

Illuminating Statistics

As examples, take these statements made, or quoted from other authorities, by Mr. Dublin: "Among the graduates of Harvard and Yale the number of children born per married graduate fell from about three and one-quarter in the decade 1850 to 1860 to but little over two in the decade 1880 to 1890. "Similar facts are observed in the statistics for other college graduates; but none are so low as for those for the graduates of colleges for women."

"Thus we find that the number of graduates of Smith College was only 1.3, of Vassar 1.6, of Bryn Mawr 1.7, and of Holyoke 1.8. Even more significant is the rate of children per graduate, which, for all of these colleges is less than one, due to the fact that less than 50 per cent. of the graduates of women's colleges marry."

How this is to be corrected is a question of immense difficulty, for which no community acceptance has been reached, but one helpful suggestion has been made which nobody would reject, and that is, make marriage a crown of honor, the brightest act that civilization has to offer.

Making Itself Felt

